

St. George (A. Call); Vernon (H. F. Thornley). COLORADO: Ackmen; Cortez, vicinity of Durango, La Plata Co.

Remarks.—*G. costatissima* and *G. externa* are the largest North American species of the genus. Like *externa*, *G. costatissima* is readily distinguishable by its elytral sculpture which in its case consists of 7 or 8 more or less well-marked costae on each elytron. Other species frequently have small intermediate ridges but in no species are they as well developed and sharply elevated and constant as in this one.

TWO NEW TROMBICULID MITE LARVAE (CHIGGERS) FROM BURMA

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Recently a rather large collection of trombiculid mite larvae (chiggers), taken in Burma, were received for identification. They were collected by H. S. Fuller, who is now a member of the United States of America Typhus Commission. Among these larvae two new species of *Trombicula*, *s. s.*, were found which are here described. Most of the type material has been deposited with the U. S. National Museum, but some of it has been returned to the collector.

Trombicula burmensis, new species

Larva.—Fang of chelicera very sharp-pointed; upper margin almost straight, lower strongly outcurved. Palpus rounded along outer margin; palpal claw moderately curved, lower prong almost straight, reaching to tip of main prong, upper prong small, slightly curved, about one-half as long as lower and extending apically to about middle of latter. First palpal seta semiplumose, second with several short, lateral branches. Dorsal plate about twice as broad as long, slightly incurved along anterior margin and outcurved along posterior margin; median seta situated back from the front margin of dorsal plate, when depressed extending slightly beyond posterior margin of plate; anterolateral seta similar to median and of about same length; posterolateral seta situated considerably in front of posterolateral angle, longer than anterolateral; pseudostigmata situated on a line connecting the posterolaterals; pseudostigmatic organ flagelliform, sparsely barbed for entire length and when depressed extending over one-half its length beyond posterior margin of dorsal plate. Eyes well-developed; anterior and posterior corneas subequal. Abdomen rather short; dorsal setae subplumose, in slightly engorged larvae 32 are situated above lateral line and arranged as follows: 2-8-6-8-6-2 or 2-8-6-4-4-6-2. Legs rather short; paired claws equal.

Length of larva when well engorged, 0.83 mm.; width, 0.44 mm.

Type host.—"Rats."

Type locality.—Ting Kawk, Burma.

Type slides.—U. S. N. M. Cat. No. 1484.

Description based on the following material collected by H. S. Fuller in Burma, 1944: Ting Kawk, 4 specimens, June 14, 4 specimens, June 18, 1 specimen, June 29; Shaduzup, 1 specimen, July 14. This species is near *deliensis* Walch, but differs from *deliensis* in that the posterolateral setae are situated in front of the posterolateral angles, and the first and second palpal setae are not simple but branched.

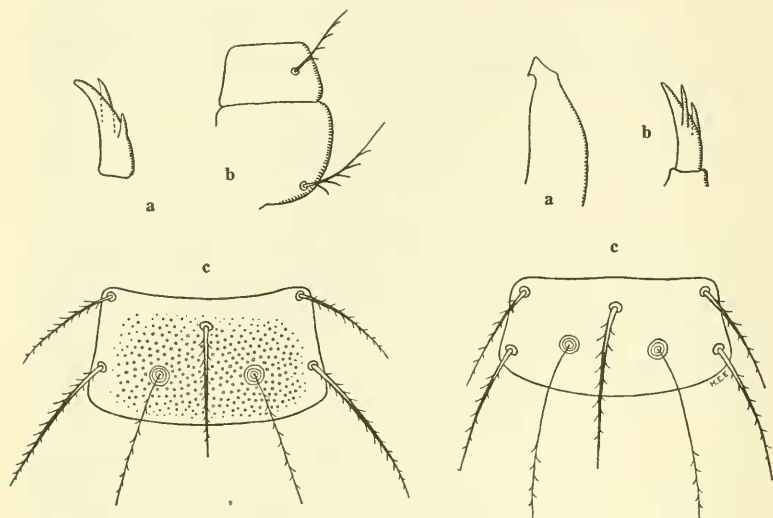


Fig. 1. To left: Detail drawings of *Trombicula burmensis*, new species; *a*, palpal claw, from above; *b*, palpal femur and patella, from above; *c*, dorsal plate. To right: Detail drawings of *T. fulleri*, new species; *a*, fang of chelicera, side view; *b*, palpal claw; *c*, dorsal plate. All greatly but not equally enlarged.

Trombicula fulleri, new species

Larva.—Chelicera with tip of fang obliquely truncate; lower tooth poorly developed; upper tooth absent, but margin of truncate end forming a functional tooth by the angle it makes with upper margin of fang. Palpus somewhat angulate laterally on the margin of femur; first, second, and third palpal setae simple; palpal claw moderately curved, accessory prongs almost equal, both projecting beyond outer margin of claw proper. Eyes absent. Dorsal plate more than twice as long, incurved in front on each side of median line and broadly outcurved behind; median seta almost straight, situated somewhat behind anterior margin of dorsal plate and when depressed extending beyond posterior margin by over one-third its length; anterolateral seta similar to median but only about two-thirds as long; posterolateral seta similar to anterolateral but slightly longer; pseudostigmata situated almost between posterolateral setae; pseudostigmatic organ flagelliform, slightly longer than median seta and

with a few short branches on distal one-third. Abdomen short and broad; dorsal seta as follows in engorged specimens: 2-8-6-6-4-2, counting a pair of posterolaterals and posteromarginals. Legs rather short; paired tarsal claws equal.

Length of larva when engorged, 0.52 mm.; width, 0.42 mm.

Type host.—"Shrews."

Type locality.—Shaduzup, Burma.

Type slides.—U. S. N. M. Cat. No. 1485.

Description based on four specimens taken from type hosts at type locality, July 7, 1944, by H. S. Fuller, for whom the species is named. This trombiculid is nearest *walchi* Womersley and Heaslip, but has no eyes, and the median seta is situated considerably behind the anterior margin of the dorsal plate and when depressed backward it extends for more than one-third its length beyond the posterior margin of the dorsal plate.

A NEW SPECIES OF *Aedes* FROM SAIPAN AND THE LARVA OF *Aedes pandani* (Diptera: Culicidae)

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As the result of recent collecting by Army and Navy entomologists on the island of Saipan, Marianas Islands, a series of specimens has been received of what appears to be an undescribed species of mosquito. This was tentatively determined in the field as *Aedes pandani* Stone, a species known only from Guam, but the coloration of both sexes and the structure of the male genitalia show the two species to be quite distinct although related. I am indebted to Lt. (jg) Joseph Greenberg, USNR, and to Capt. David G. Hall, AUS, for these specimens.

Before the male of the new species was discovered, it was thought possible that the material from Saipan was no more than a race of *Aedes pandani* from Guam. The need for larvae of the latter species was expressed, and the National Naval Medical School requested these from the Naval Epidemiological Unit on Guam. I am indebted to these organizations, and particularly to the collector, Lt. (jg) Engel L. R. Gilbert, for so promptly supplying the desired specimens, which confirm the close relationship but specific distinctness of the two species.